Shared Vision Planning
Collaborative Modeling in the Willamette River

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www.iwr.usace.army.mil/iwr/svp/home.htm

Planning under EC-409

"Collaboration is the keystone of the Corps watershed approach"

Collaboration with multiple stakeho

*"facilitate, convene, … and **work** collaboratively"*

Watershed Scale

go "beyond traditional project-level implementation planning"

Multi-objective

"Evaluate, display and compare the full range of alternative plans across all four… accounts

Improve "quality control of the science and engineering that are the foundation for decision-making"

Solid Technical Analysis

PDT, "study partners and stakeholders will use available data, analyses, input from peer review, and professional judgment to develop candidate plans"

Collaboration in the Analysis

Shared Vision Planning

- Emphasizes **Collaboration with multiple stakeholders**
- Is applied on a **Watershed Scale**
- Is inherently **Multi-objective**
- is based on **Solid Technical Analysis** done **Collaboratively**

Definition: Shared Vision Planning **integrates** tried-and-true **planning principles, systems modeling and collaboration** into a practical forum for making resource management decisions;

Shared Vision Planning Steps

1. *Build a team* and identify problems.
2. Develop objectives & metrics for evaluation
3. Describe the status quo; what will the future look like if we do nothing?
4. Formulate alternatives to the status quo.
5. Evaluate alternatives and develop team recommendations.
6. *Institutionalize* the project or plan.
7. *Exercise and update* the plan

stakeholders, decision makers, & experts

may differ from national objectives and metrics

based on a collaboratively built model

done iteratively using the team

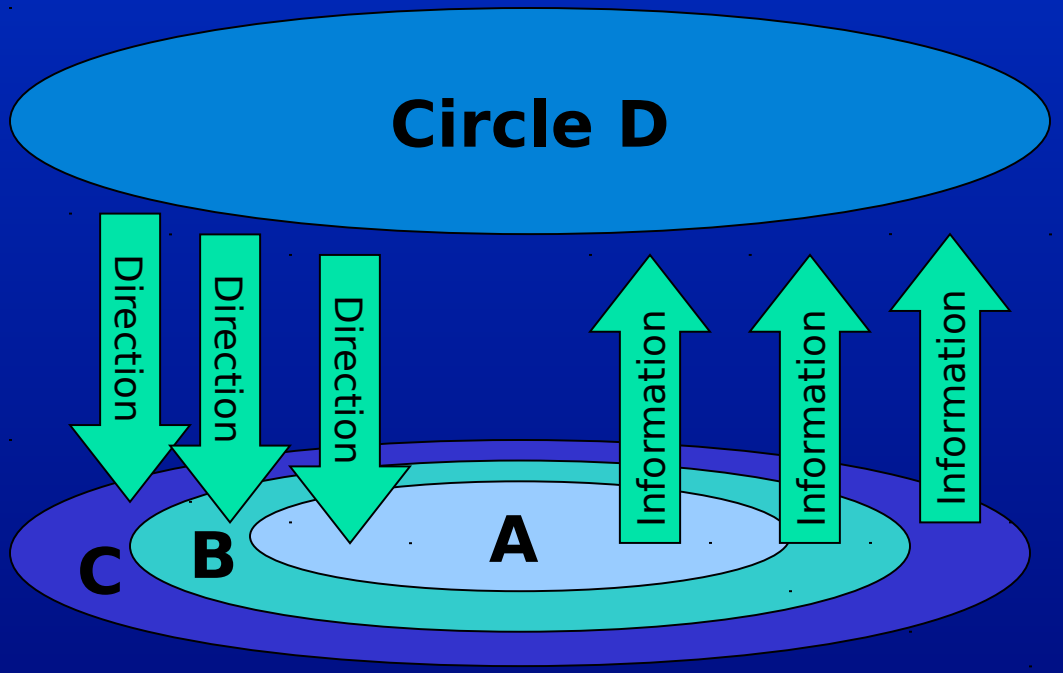
team uses *collaboratively built model* to evaluate impacts

collaborative decision is made, & implemented by decision makers

exercises ensure the plan is implemented as designed & *updated* based on new information

SVP relies on Structured Collaboration

- "Circles of Influence" concept relies on team building.
- Concentric circles link representatives with differing levels of personal



Circle A – Model Building team

Circle B – Model Users, Validators

Circle C – All Intereste d Parties

Circle D – Decision Makers

Model Characteristics Support Collaborative Planning

- **Integrated** – All stakeholder interests and their interactions are in one place
- **User Friendly** – capable of being used by multiple stakeholders **and decision makers**
- **Understandable/Transparent** – assumptions, input, relationships, & output
- **Relevant** to the interests and values of stakeholder and decision makers
- **Adaptable/Flexible** to changing conditions or evolving process

What is different?

- The integrated, technical model sets SVP apart from other "collaborative" planning processes.
- The collaborative, integrated, & transparent nature of the modeling sets SVP apart from traditional technical analysis

Collaborative Modeling Demonstrations – FY06

HR 109-275 – FY 2006 Energy & Water Appropriations Act

- **General Investigations, Remaining Items – Research & Development:**

"With the funds provided, the Corps is directed to undertake the following activities with the amounts allocated below:

- ✓ "National Cooperative Modeling Demonstration Program" (Development of Toolbox of Collaborative Planning Techniques)
- ✓ "Collaborative Planning and Mgt. Demonstration Program" (Conduct of Test Bed Case Studies in partnership with

Collaborative Modeling is not just Theory – its Happening

- **Drought Exercises for the Potomac River (DC)** Interstate Commission for the Potomac River;
- **Middle Rio Grande River** (NM) water allocation and ESA issues – Sandia National Labs;
- **Roanoke River** – Hydrologics, Inc., TNC, U.Va;
- **Okavango River (southern Africa)** – Natural Heritage Institute;
- **Okanagon Watershed** long term planning (U. British Columbia)

- USGS, EPA, BuRec, all have initiatives

Corps' Shared Vision Planning has led th

Shared Vision Planning Developed and Advanced at IWR

- Five Pilots in the National Drought study (1994)
- ACT-ACF (Tri-state Water War) late 1990s
- Rappahannock River (Va) 2000-01
- Lake Ontario Study (2001-2005)
- Mississippi Headwaters (2003 – present)
- Willamette River (2006 -)

New Initiatives Portend Exciting Times Ahead

- New IWR/SNL studies on the Willamette (OR), and Rio Grande (NM), including interface with HEC & ERDC tools
- New Initiatives geared towards Corps 404 regulatory role
- Partnerships with Sandia National Lab (DOE) on a **Collaborative Modeling Center**
- Evolving partnerships with USGS, EPA, BuRec, and states (Ca, Va, Tx) on water planning.
- Further conceptual and methodological development, primers, training and outreach

- Emphasis on Collaborative Planning within the Corps

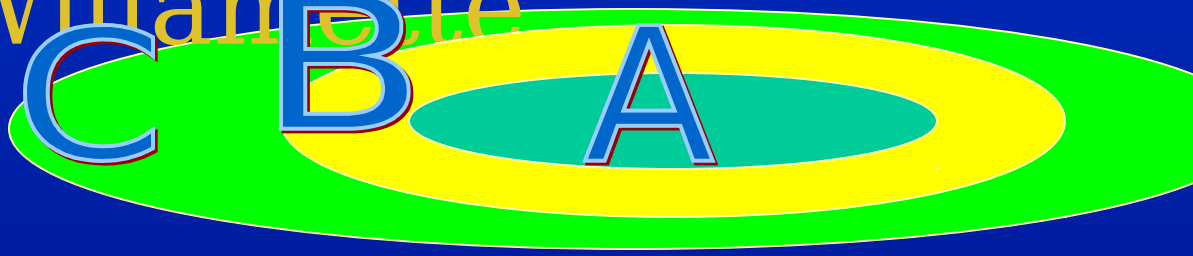
A Quick Example – Willam

- Corps operates 11 Reservoirs in the basin for flood control, water quality
- TMDL coming down the pike – Corps is 10,000 lb gorilla
- Extensive stakeholder activity in the basin – Corps needs to play
- Shared Vision Planning used to link water operations to other issues in the basin
- Goal is to integrate
  - hydrology
  - Water quality
  - economic studies, and
  - environmental analysis

Opportunity to Integrate with other Activities in the Basin

- Existing Interagency Flow working group chaired by the Corps
- Willamette Partnership grant from EPA – set up market system to allow TMDL to be met at lower cost
- Extensive, although disconnected studies of efficacy of various environmental restoration measures (shading, hyperheic zone recreation, etc)

Applying Circles of Influence: concept to the Willamette



Circle A

- Modelers from Corps + Sandia National Lab + contractor + locals
- Frequent web-meetings, email, weekly teleconferences

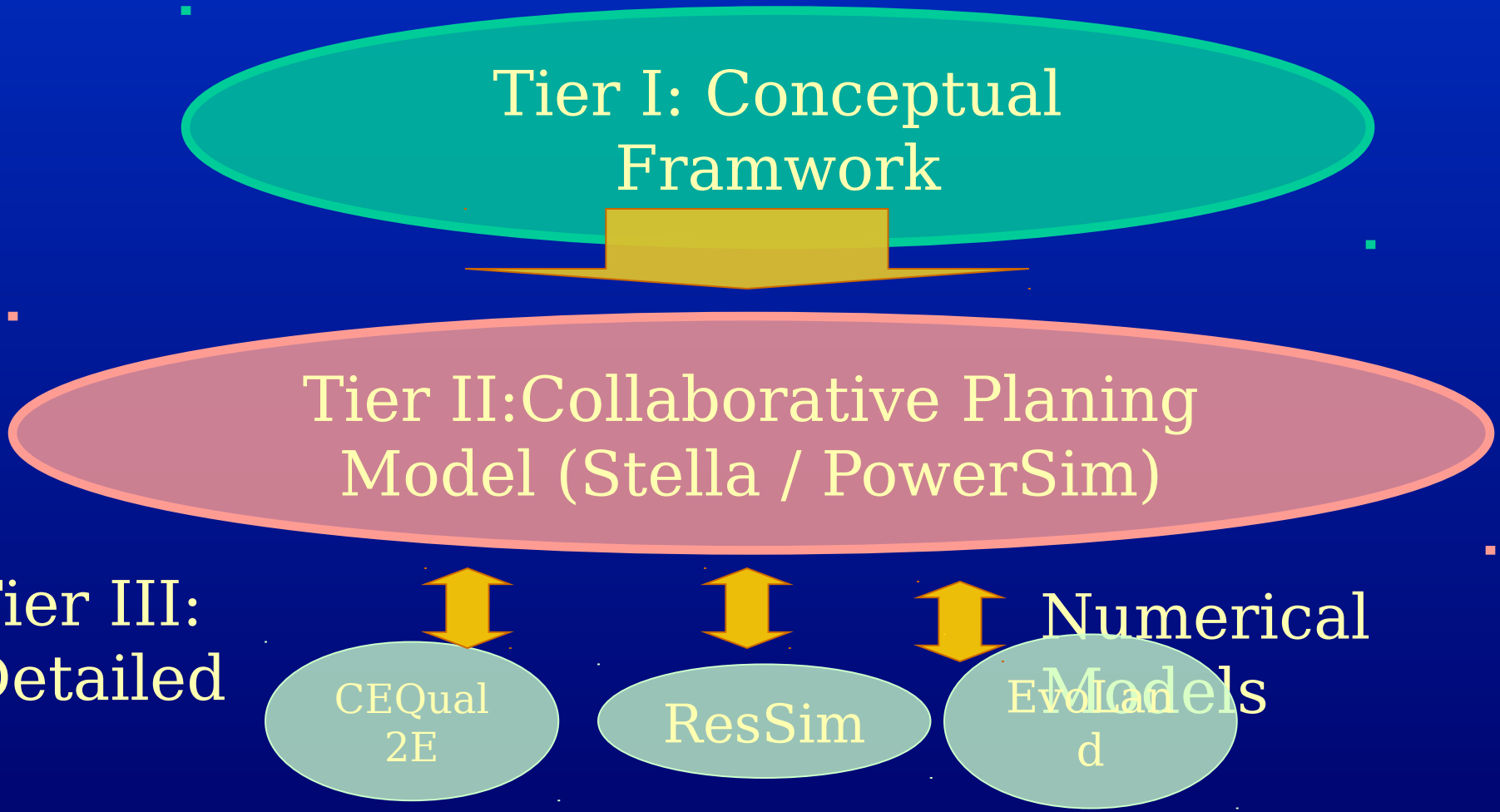
Circle B

- Oregon DEQ, Cities, & Envi NGOs
- Electric power companies + Navigation industry
- Working groups meet to develop sub modules, integrate with Circle A

Circle C

- The most interested members of the public i.e. Farmers + Bass Fishermen
- Technical experts in subsidiary studies (recreation, fish and wildlife, etc.)

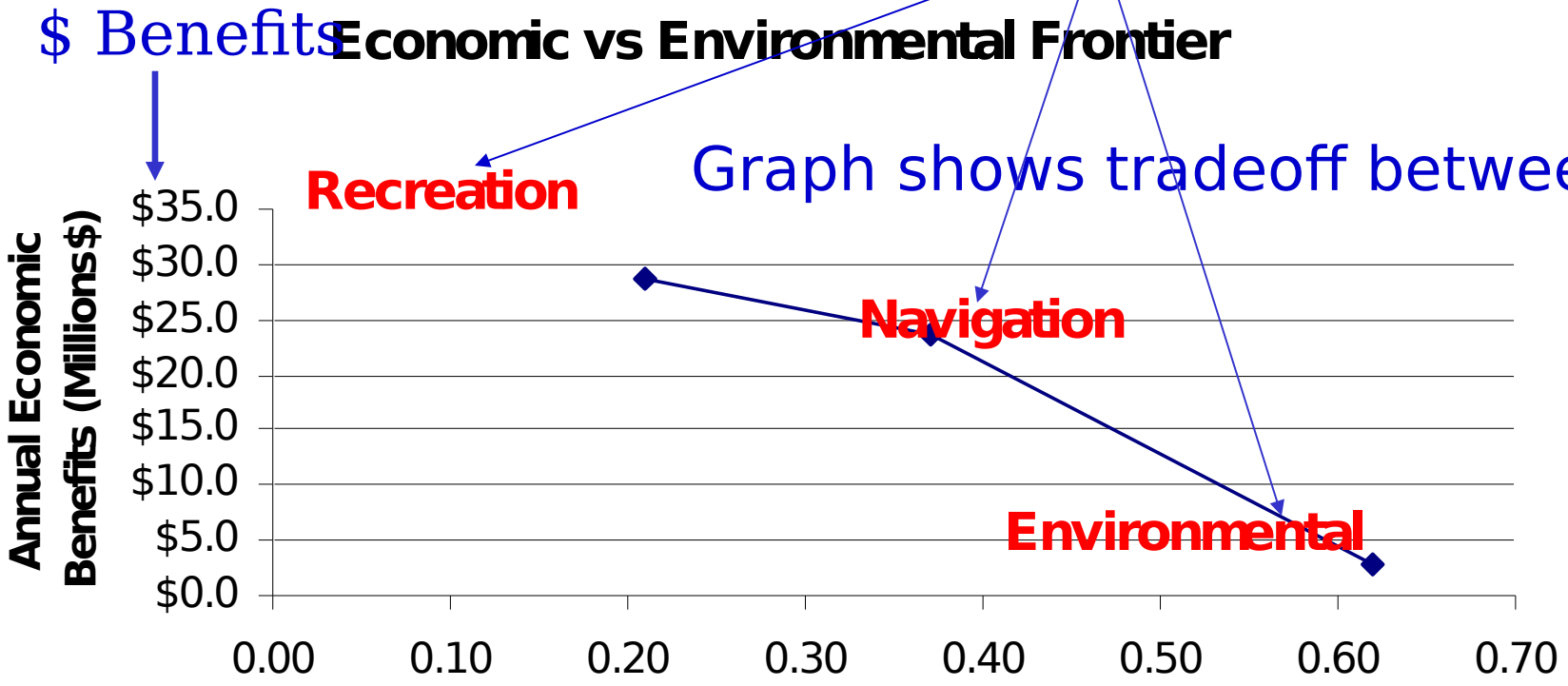
Willamette Basin
Preliminary Collaborative Model Structure



Integrated Model will show relationship of water operations to ecology and economics

For plans that favor these purpo

$ Benefits



Graph shows tradeoff between

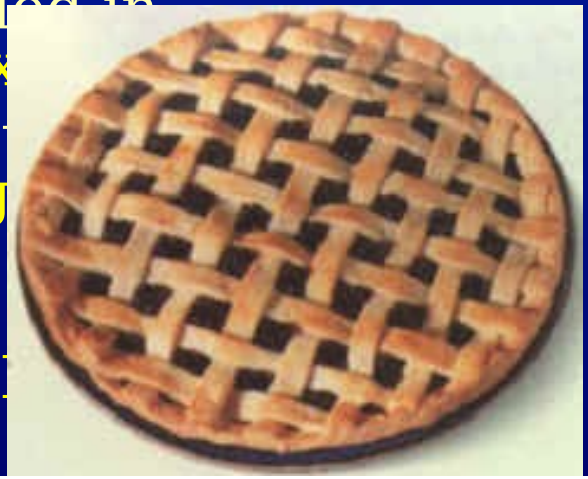
& habitat quality

Expected Outputs of Willamette SVP effort

- Collaboratively developed Tier II model of the system is trusted by all and shows the relationship of Corps operation to stakeholders interests
- Model used in “what if” scenarios for planning in the basin by multiple stakeholders, forming the basis for Oregon DEQ and other parties’ decisions.

Wrap Up – *Shared Vision Planning*

- *Shared Vision Planning* directly addresses the letter and spirit of EC-409
- Collaborative modeling is proliferating - Corps' *Shared Vision Planning* concepts and applications leading the way
- *Shared Vision Planning* integrates tried-and-true planning principles, systems modeling and collaboration
- Collaborative modeling has been appli
  varying intensities and in many contex
- Rather than a battle over a fixed pie, i
  encourages people to find a bigg
  at least better) pie.
- COME SEE IWR BOOTH & SIGN UP
  1-HOUR WEB-BASED INTRO N



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- Shared Vision Planning
- Shared Vision Modeling
- National Drought Study
- Fairweather Demo
- Case Studies
- Literature & Links

Shared Vision Planning

Shared vision planning promotes good resource management by engaging the views and issues of the stakeholder who will be impacted by the outcomes of the planning process from the beginning.

Throughout the natural resources profession terminology and words gain momentum and become "buzz" words to represent certain causes without ever achieving a common definition or understanding of what that term entails. Examples of such terms include; sustainability, watershed management and integrated resource management. These represent terms that are used often by different agencies, groups or persons and often represent different definitions. Shared vision planning is in jeopardy of meeting the same demise.

Shared vision planning is not just collaboration. Shared vision planning is not just colorful models. Shared vision planning is not just something contrived within the dark recesses of the Institute for Water Resources.

Shared vision planning is a planning process that incorporates collaboration, sound technical analysis, and tried and true planning principles into a practical forum in which resource management decisions are made.

The following three sections further elaborate on the definition of shared vision planning through conceptual and historical discussions.

My Computer